NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMBSENENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADRMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—ITALIAN OFERA-RIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -- Poot's REVENCE WALLACE'S THEATER. Broadway .- MASES AND FACES WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -Junior.

OLTMPIC THEATRE. Broadway .- INISH ENIGRANT-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- FRENCH SPI-GIX DEGREES OF CRIME-BRIAN O'LINN.

ROWERY THRATER, Bowery-Ticker of LEAVE WO

BARNUM'S MUSRUM, Broadway. Four Glasts, Two Ewarts, Actinos, What Is It. &c. at all hours. Apuno 61a. on Spirit of Brautt-At Saud 75, P. M. BRYANTS MINSPRBLS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTERL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN COOPER INSTITUTE-ORATION BY COUNT JOANNES.

AMERICAN THRATES, No. 444 Broadway. BALLETS

BROADWAY AMPRITHEATRE, 485 Broadway. - GTH HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street. -PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKETS. Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL. 718 Broadway. - SMERKOSCOPTIC MIRROR OF UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY-SRVENTH STREET MRW YORK MUSRUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ermiopias

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Wednesday, April 6. 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WERKLY HERALD must be hand ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in serted in the WHEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

General Grant left Washington vesterday for his head quarters in the field Heavy rains have swollen the streams crossing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to an unprecedented degree, threatening to desiroy the bridges, which it seems are now almost impossible to

General Lee's new fortifications on the Rapidan, oppo site Mitchell's Station at Clark's Mountain, can be dis tinctly seen from our lines.

Our news from the Southwest is interesting. The main body of General Franklin's army had arrived at Alexandria, Ia. The advance of our troops under Gen. A. J. Smith left that place on the 27th ult., and would be followed by the gunboats, It was reported in St. Louis that the rebels are taking up their line on the Yazor and Big Black rivers. General Pleasanton arrived in St. Louis on Monday, and reported to General Rosecrans. Rumors of the capture of a forage train from Batesville, Ark., by the robel guerillas of Colonel Free-

Our Caire correspondent gives some interesting details of the late Red river expedition and the capture of Natchitoches. Recruiting is progressing in the West under furlough system. Nearly all the furloughed regiments return to quarters doubled in numbers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Judiciary Committee re ported the bill providing for the collection of taxes in fasurrectionary districts, with amendments striking out the provision authorizing grants of forty acre lots to soldiers, and that empowering the Tax Commissioner to set aside sales deemed to be unfairly made. A proposi-Supreme and District Court Judges when they attain the age of seventy, if they so desire, upon liberal salaries, graduated according to the length of their terms of se vice. A metion to postpone the regular order of business and take up the Naval Appropriation bill was negatived-twenty-two against sixteen. joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to probis it slavery forever in the States and Territories was taken by, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, delivered as hoe speech in its favor. Mr. Davis' amendment declaring that he pegro shall be a citizen, or be eligible to any office, received but five votes, while other, from Mr. Powell, providing that owners shall be paid the value of slaves emancipated, found but two supporters. A proposition offered by Mr. Davis, So divide the negroes set free among the Northern States i. Mr. Saulsbury then obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned

In the Rouse of Representatives a bill was reported entitorizing the construction of two bridges across the Dhio, to enable the railroads of Indiana and Illinois to connect with railroads on the opposite banks of the river in Kentucky. The railroad companies are ready to build the bridges without cost to the government. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived by four majority, and it was then recommitted to the Committee on Roads and Canals, The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire and report as to the expedi ency-of increasing the duty on foreign wool. A resolusoldiers was referred to the Military Commit The Naval Committee asked leave of absence for ten days, in order to visit the West and examine sites for a navy yard on the Mississippi, and after some dis cussion it was laid on the table. In Committee of the Whole the National Bank bill was taken up, perfected and reported to the House, whereupon Mr. Stevens offer batitute, being substantially the bill as agreed to by the Committee of the Whole, but fixing the rate of iq. terest on loans, &c., at seven per centum, and omitting the clause giving to States the privilege to tax the capital national banking associations. Mr. Stevens acceded suggestion that the amendments made to the bill by mittee of the Whole be printed before furthe action is taken on the subject, and the House adjourned

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Sedate yesterday & communication was pre seated from Mayor Gunther, in which he protests against the city tax levy estimates of our Common Council and the present restrictions on the power of the executive de partment of the city government. He says that, while the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen name about fitteen millions as the amount necessary defrag the Corporation expenses of the present year, lous. Several bills were passed, among which were those to extend the Chenango Canal to the Pennsylvania Niate line, amending the act for the inspection of build lags and prevention of fires in this city, and releasing a auction duties sales made for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. The standing committees reported the bill for the sale of the Quarantine lands, the Croton Water Storage Reservoir bill, the bill Manhattan square in charge of the Central Park Commissioners, and the bill for a New York noidiers' monument at Gettysburg-the two latter favors bly. Bills were introduced to repeal the two cents per mile passenger fare restriction of the Central Radroad, t compel gas companies to furnish metres and supply service pipes from the mains to buildings free of expense, and for various other purposes of little general nterest. Considerable time was spent, in Committee of the Whole, in a debate over the bill proposing a reform to reference to canal contracts. It was laid over for fur

The Assembly passed the bill prescribing the manper in which the soldiers shall vote, the appeal Supply bill, the bills providing a constitutional amondment for the appointment of the Communications of Art. | sheep and wrote, and 0.362 logs

peals, for the improvement of the Champlain Causi, to amend the New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum act, legaltring volunteer commutation and substitute bonds issued in Albany and Richmond counties, and for the better reguthe State Instricte Asylum. A number others of little importance were passed. The Militia bill was the special order in the afternoon session, which was entirely taken up in the discussion of that measure. No amendments were made to it, and, after having progress reported, it was again laid over.

The Assembly Committee on Cities yesterday afternoon again heard arguments on the New York City Tax levy but no final disposition was made of the matter

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. pean files by the Hibernian reached this city from Portland last night. The papers are dated to the

24th ultimo. The news has been anticipated The emigration from Ireland to America continues 25th of March. The people came to the scaboard from all parts of the island. The Mayo Constitution says:— Another feature in the present revolution is the fact the the majority of passages have been paid in America; and that the present want of value of American, paper tends to vastly increase the tide which threatens to leave portions of our island a howling wilderness." The Kerry Post save:-"Wednesday morning the number of emigrants

season for emigration last year." Our correspondent in British Honduras, dating at Bo lize on the 18th ult., reports that trade continued dull is the colony. The commercial tariff had been revised by the Legislature. The rates remain the same as last yes The Hon. James McDonald, an eminent merchant in Be lize and ex-Speaker of the Assembly, died on the 11th o

who left Trales and Killarney for Cork, bound for America,

was fully as large as at any time in the height of the

The Sanitary Fair building to Fourteenth street was risited by about thirteen thousand five hundred person yesterday. No information could be obtained relative to he amount of receipts; but a large number of sales were made, and many of the most costly articles found read; purchasers. The building on Union square will b noon, with a grand concert and other ceremonies. Ex-tensive preparations are being made to accommodate the usands who will doubtless visit it.

About noon yesterday a fire broke out in the whisker listillery of J. C. Dayton & Co., Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Rob inson street. The inflammability of the stock soon caused a terribly het flame, which in less than half at 73. and demolished about one-half of the third building. The fire also extended to several of the adjoining build ings before extinguished by the firemen. The estimated loss amounts to about seventy-five thousand dollars, the greater portion of which is covered by insurance. The accident, it seems, was caused by one of the workmen allowing a lighted lamp to be placed too near to where he was filling barrels with alcohol, the fumes of which toos

Colonel Hughes, Adjutant McDowell and other officers of the Twenty fifth Tennessee rebel regiment recently sur-rendered to Colonel W. B. Stekes, of the Fifth Tennessee Union cavalry, commanding at Sparta, Tenn., under the ampesty proclamation of President Lincoln.

Miss Emma Webb delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute last evening. Her theme was "The Present Administration and the Affairs of the Country;" but her remarks were mainly in reply to Miss Dickinson's political oratorical efforts.

The Union General Committee met last night at their rooms in Broadway, and after a short address by Mr. Surveyor Andrews, on the subject of the Connecticut elections, the committee adjourned till next Monday

An onslaught was made yesterday on the shadpole placed in our rivers and bny, where they interfered with pavigation, by order of the Pilot Commissioners. A steamtug was employed to draw the poles, while the harbor police boat, Captain Todd, protected her from any nstrations that might be made by the fishermen. After drawing several poles, a committee of fishermer came off to the tug, and in order to save their property made promises to clear them off. They were then given a specified time to do so, and if not done the poles cerainly will be drawn and cast adrift by the tugs. The Evening Express case, which was set down for

rial in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Cardozo. yesterday, was postponed until Monday next, at the request of the counsel for the defence. Mr. Cram was anxious to try the case; but Mr. McKeon urged its post ponement, on the ground that Mr. James Brooks was de tained in Washington on official business, and could no be in town until next week, and so the cause went over. Nelson Secor recovered a verdict of two hundred and fifty dollars against the city yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Brady, in consequence of injuries received in December, 1859, by driving over an em pankment in One Hundred and Iwenty-fifth street, which had been left unprotected by the centractor, who was the engaged in opening the street. The plaintiff had several weeks. The defence set up was that the street was not a public highway at the time of the accident, and that the

five thousand dollars damages. So the verdict was no such a flattering one after all. The Court of Over and Terminer will sit to day in the rown stone building in the City Hall Park. There are eight murder cases to be disposed of, including the Nixon and Brooks cases, which will prove highly interesting. Jurers for part 1 of the Supreme Court will report at

The Mariposa case was on again, before Judge Daly, in he Court of Common Pleas, chambers, yesterday. Mr. Garrison is still under examination, and, between the tw counsel-Charles O'Conor on one side, and David D. Field n the other-is having quite a slege of it.

In the case of John C. Fremont vs. Washington Hung and others, Judge Barnard issued an order yesterday restraining the defendants from disposing of certain stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, pending the litigation between these parties relative to the delivery of artsin bonds which Messrs, Hallett & Co. authorized the trustees to deliver to the plaintiff.

The case of the Senator was again up yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, and was again postponed, in consequence of the government not producing witnesses for the prosecution. Before United States Commissioner White, the case of

the United States against John W. Hunter was under examination yesterday. One witness only was examined

when the case was adjourned till to-day The City Inspector's report states that there were 481 deaths in the city during the week ending April 4-a decrease of 4 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 52 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitalation table gives 3 deaths of alcoholism, ; of direases of the bones, joints, &c.; 90 of the brain and nerves, 18 of the generative organs, 17 of the heart and blood vessels, 160 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 3 of old age, 54 of diseases of theskin and erapilve fevers, 5 premature births, 54 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 49 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 2 from unknown causes, 16 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 14 from violence, &c. There were 301 natives of the United States, 114 of Ireland, 15 of England, 3 of Scotland, 35 of Germany, and the balance of various fereign countries. The stock market was weak yesterday, and the sharet mostly dealt in gave way a fraction. The gold market opened quite brisk at 167%, from which the premium advanced to 168 . The official price was fixed in the morning at 165 4 -the same as the day previous. Govern ment securities were firm, and the five-twenty bouds slightly advanced. Money was active at seven per cent.

There was no general activity in commercial matters yesterday. The markets were generally firm under the rise in gold, and many commodities were held higher while some sold at higher prices. The active movemen noticed on Monday continued yesterday, when the sales were again heavy at a further advance in prices. Cotton groceries, &c., were unchanged. On 'Change flour was 5c. a 10c. dearer, with an active demand, in part specu

and depressed, with an excess of room on the berth over The supply of beef castle this week was light, owing to the speculators keeping back several hundred head at The demand was accordingly active, and prices Mc. a 1c. higher, chiefly noticeable on the commone grades. The butchers held back for later arrivals; but they were so insignificant that the market yesterday was firmer than on Monday, and fuller prices were realized All the cattle sold at 11c. a 16 sec, but chiefly at 1 ic. a 15c , and the average was about 14c. Milch cows wer steady. Vesls were scarcely so firm; sales were made at 7c. a 9c. a 904c. Sheep and lambs were notive and Mc higher Swine were steady and unchanged. The re-

lative. Wheat was very firm, with rather more bust

ness. Oats were a spade firmer, while other cereals

were without decided change in value. Provisions were

very firm, and pork and bacon were higher. Whiskey

also brought slightly better prices. Freights were dull

The Blexican Question in Congress-A Significant Warning to Louis Napo-

We have at length the expression of an opin ion from the popular branch of Congress which represents, though in the mildest form, the universal public sentiment of our loyal States in reference to Louis Napoleon's seizure of Mexico. We refer to the resolution adopted in the House of Representatives on Monday last by a unanimous vote, on a call of the ayes and noes, which declares that "it does not accord with the people of the United States (that is, with the fixed convictions of this people) to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European Power."

The mover of this resolution, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. We may therefore assume that this important proposition was not introduced without some consultation with the executive branch of the government. Thus we accept the resolution as reflecting the views of the administration. When Mr. Davis says, "We now wish to declare against a European Power planting its foot on Mexican soil and establishing an empire there. either under an offspring of the Hapsburgs or some scion of the family of Louis Napoleon; that "we wish the world to hear the emphatic declaration that the erection of a monarchy in Mexico will not be recognized by the people of the United States," we cannot doubt, from his official relations, that he speaks with the consent and approval of the administration. It would, in fact, be fatal to the administration to hold any other ground.

We have, however, from various sources on the other side of the Atlantic, information to the effect that Mr. Dayton, our Minister at Paris, has been authorized by Mr. Seward. Secretary of State, to say to the Emperor that the government of the United States will recognize the Maximilian establishment as the government of Mexico for the equivalent of a promise that the Southern confederacy of Jeff. Davis will not be recognized in any way by France as an established nationality. It is probable, however, that if Mr. Seward has authorized any such overture, it has been limited to the recognition of the Maximilian protectorate simply as the de facto government of Mexico, and to a promise of neutrality concerning it, in exchange for the neutrality of France in this important matter of our Southern rebellion. We shall know more upon this subject when the Senate shall have acted upon this House resolution.

The Senate, two-thirds concurring, in conjunction with the President, is our treaty making power. Mr. Sumner, Senate Chairman on Foreign Relations, may thus be considered practically as a member of the Cabinet, holding the balance of power upon any international question. His views in regard to England and France, as set forth some time ago in his famous Cooper Institute speech, are more emphatic against any knuckling to Napoleon than this resolution from the House. In any event, although it is possible that Mr. Seward. by an appeal through Mr. Sumner, may delay the action of the Senate, we know of not a solitary member of that body who is likely to prove bold enough to face the universal public opinion of the State he represents by voting against this House resolution.

The Emperor Napoleon cannot be mistaken in interpreting this resolution as covering another, unanimously entertained by the people of our loyal States, including the States reclaimed from the rebellion-namely, that a European monarchy in Mexico, er protectorate though tolerated for the present, must and will be removed as soon as necessity may require or convenience invite. There is indeed an intense feeling of hostility throughout this country to this imperial Mexican programme of Sanoleon: and the most that this administration can do, or safely attempt to do, in behalf of peace with France, is neutrality, without recognition of either Maximilian or Jeff. Davis. Our people are ready now for a direct issue with Napoleon: but with the suppression of Jeff. Davis. with or without the consent of the administration. Mexico, within the short interval of six months, will be relieved of her European monarchy. A million of armed men cannot be wholly disbanded short of this achievement.

MANHATTAN SQUARE-A NUISANCE TO BE ABA-TED.—Something should at once be done to place Manhattan square in a presentable condition. At present this piece of public property, lying between Seventy-seventh and Eightyfirst streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues. is an abominable nuisance, the stagnant waters on its face breeding pestilence, and Hs rocky hollows being used as places of deposit for all the filth and garbage in the vicinity. So far back as 1840 the property holders in and around the square were assessed and paid their assessments for the improvement and enclosure of this land; but nothing has since been done with it. As it now stands it is a breakwater in the way of all up town improvements on the Eighth avenue side of the Park: while the injustice to property helders in the immediate neighborhood, who long ago paid to have it put in order and thrown open, is of the most glaring character. Something should at once be done to remedy this evil; and perhaps the project of placing the square under the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners, to be converted into a special botanical garden. might meet the case and satisfy the surrounding property holders. At any rate, either in this manner, or by the action of the Common Council some decisive steps should be promptly adopted to rid the western march of up town improvement of this disgusting impediment and

ENLISTMENTS IN REBEL STATES .- Senator Grimes, of Iowa, opposes the project to provide for enlistments in rebel States, on the plea, substantially, that rich States like Massachusetts can go into the rebel market and buy up slaves at the rate of from three hundred to one thousand dollars apiece, on the pretence of liberating them, and clap them into the ranks of the army to fill up her quota of troops, while the younger or less wealthy States cannot afford to enjoy a similar luxury. This is a fling at Massachusetts patriotism from an unexpected quarter. Does the Senator from Wisconsin mean to insignate that the loyal State of Massachusetts would be gullty of so mean an action as to purchase the liberation of slaves and place them in a position where it would be an even thing whether they ever lived to enjoy their freedom or not? But he may be right after all, on the presumption that Massachusetts cannot discern the difference between paying a thousand dollars for a white

slave recruit down South, taking the chances of the latter surviving. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, said when the proclamation of emancipation appeared that "the roads in the rebel States would be blocked up by slaves fleeing from their masters." That interesting exhibition has not yet been seen, except where the negroes have followed in the wake of the Union forces. But, let the question be decided whichever way Congress wills, Massachusetts is sure to make something out of it, if the everlasting nigger be concerned in it in any shape.

The Tribune's Miscegenation Sian-

Some days ago a report became current that several of the New England women at Port Royal had put the Tribune's miscegenation theories into practice, and that the result was considerable addition to the mulatto or miscegenetic population. Our readers will recollect that the Tribune took up this report, and with characteristic malignity, Insinuated that the miscegenetic babies were illegitimate. For this insinuation there was, of course, not the alightest foundation. The women in question were too well educated in moral New England to miscegenate without marriage, and it was a shameful thing for the Tribuns to trump up such a charge. Mr. L. J. Barrows, the superintendent of the Freedmen's Association, rebukes this slander as it deserves; but through some accidental or intentional mistake this person, not having read all the papers, puts the name of the HERALD in his note instead of the name of the Tribune. That error the reader can easily correct, and so we print the epistle as it was written:-

ON BOARD THE PLYMOUTH ROCK, L. I. SOUND, March 28, 1884 | G. Shaw, Esq., Procident National Freedmen's Ass

ciation —
Than Six — Your note of the 21st inst, calling my attention to a sinuferous assault on the character of the lady teachers of our colored schools at Port Royal, reaches me this evening.

No well informed parties require any denial of such foolish and low statements as those put forth by the Naw Yors Haralin and New Hampshire Patries, said to have been authorized by a Lieuteanst Colonel Liberty Billings of New Hampshire. Yet, for the benefit of those who de been authorized by a Lieutenant Colonel Liberty Billings, of New Hampshire. Yet, for the benefit of those who depend on such sheets as those for their information and fauth, it may be proper for me to say that, after spending four or five months in the vicinity of Port Royal among those much abused teachers, not even a report of any such case of crime has reached me as having occurred among the teachers who have been or are now employed there.

The officer referred to has probably made no such statements: for he doubtless knows that these teachers are white ladies, while the "little mulattees" are claimed and supported by mothers of a much darker hue than themselves, whose fathers are supposed to "rank" quite above their sable maternity. Those teachers, in my highement, are not surpassed by ladies at home or in foreign missions to moral excellences or self-sacrificing labors. Most respectfully.

labors. Most respectfully.

L. J. BARROWS, Sup't Ed. Nat. F. R. Ass.
L. J. BARROWS, Sup't Ed. Nat. F. R. Ass. But it will be observed that Mr. Barrows Sup't Ed. Nat. F. R. Ass., shifts the slander from the New England women and places it upon the New England officers at Port Royal For that reason the Tribune published his letter, just as it published what turned out to be forged extract from the New Hampshire Patriot about the New England ladies. In this view of the case, it would seem that these slanders are concocted on purpose that the Tribune may copy them and circulate them: and it is by no means certain that the name of the HERALD was not substituted for the Tribune in Barrows note with malice aforethought. If we were sure that this was the Tribune's game we would make its agents smart for their share in the transaction. Still, we are willing to give even the guilty party the benefit of the doubt, and shall only press home upon the Tribune the crime of slandering New England women and officers. This crime is, we think, most distinctly proven: and we wonder how, in this age of light and knowledge, a journal can be found so lost to all truth and honer as to lend itself to calumnies so vile, falsehoods so infamous and libels so gross upon the fair and the brave descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. If this be

Tribune morality, what is vice? The point and sting of the slander, it must be remarked, are not the assertion that miscegenawhites and Port Royal negroes, but that this miscegenation was illegitimate, and not authorized by regular marriage certificates. We are opposed to miscegenation; but the republi-

cans are not. On the contrary, they approve of it. Wendell Phillips. Parker Pillsbury, Theodore Tilton and all the rest of them speak highly of it. The Times and the Independent advocate it. One of our most distinguished judges recently declared in public that an editer of the Evening Post practised miscegena tion with a black woman. The members of the Union League Club intend to inaugurate it on a grand scale. But all this is legitimate miscegenation. The miscegenators are supposed to be married. The miscegens are able to recognize their own fathers and mothers without diffi culty. This kind of miscegenation the republicans endorse. We do not; but, for the sake of argument, we will look at the matter from their standpoint. Now, the republicans do not as yet endorse illegitimate and indiscriminate miscegenation, and the most of them still call such abominable proceedings "scandalous and reprehensible." This gives the venom to the Telbane's horrible slanders upon New England ladies and officers. To hint that the white mothers of the miscegens were unmarried was dreadful; but now the Tribune, through Mr. Barrows, definitely accuses white officers of having illegitimate connections with black women. This is, indeed, terrible. We lack words to stigmatize it as it deserves. We call on the gallant sons of New England to resent this insult, to demand an ample retraction and apology, and to force the Tribune into feeling some shame, some remorse, some repentance and some contrition for these outrageous viola tions of every rule of justice. gallantry and decency.

THE MAYOR AND THE CITY INSPECTOR. - We notice in the Albany correspondence that Mayor Gunther has gone to Albany to back up the charges against City Inspector Boole now pending before the Governor. The Mayor might better have saved himself this trouble Mr. Boole has shown himself a very competent City Inspector. The evidence of Thomas N. Carr, in a published biography, is very conclusive upon this point. Mr. Gunther has not yet shown himself a very competent Mayor. His course in regard to Mr. Boole is indelicate to say the least of it, and does equal discredit to his sense and his taste. The City Inspector. it will be remembered, ran against Mr. Gunther at the last municipal election. That he was defeated is a pretty sure sign that the people preferred to keep him City Inspector and elect some new man Mayor. Unless Gunther makes as good a Mayor as Boole would have made the people will have reason to regret their decision. Governor Seymour's duty is, therefore, plain before him. Let him say to Mayor Gun ther, "Go back to New York and attend to your business, if you have any." Then let bim re-mit at bone and the same amount for a gar to City Inangetor Books. "Go back to New

York and keep the streets clean." That will settle this matter at once. There is no need of dallying a year about it, as Seymour did about the Police Commissioners.

The news from Europe shows no great change

in the position of affairs, but makes apparent the

Europe in a State of Incipiont Bere

fact that the different nations are all more or less moved by a strong revolutionary spirit. When this feeling shall have broken out in all its force the present ruling Powers will have to succumb to the people, and give way to their advancement and progress. The Poles continue their struggle against the Czar, spite of the enormous disparity of force existing between the insurgents and the powerful sovereign who claims their allegiance. In Hungary the people are ready for a revolutionary movement. So much does this appear that the Austrian government has seen the necessity of establishing at once repressive measures, and portions of the country are under martial law. In Italy the people evince more decidedly than ever their determination to free Venetia and conquer Rome. King Victor Emanuel arms a large force. He is aware that ere long he will have to submit to the will of his subjects in this respect, and forward with all his power their revolutionary

France has for years been the hotbed of revolutions. Napoleon attained power through the intrigues and influence of the revolutionary party. Since his accession to the throne he abandoned as much as he dared dangerous doctrines which elevated him; but his people have not. This they prove in their elections, wherein the opposition candidates triumph over those se strongly supported by the government. This course on the part of the people proves that the great revolutionary party is more powerful even than Napoleon, and that sooner or later he will have to move with it or be orushed, as will all those who oppose it. At any moment this outbreak of those who yearn for progress and civilization, for the downfall of dynasties and the rule of the people, may take place, and then Napoleon will, more than likely. find himself forced to assume the championship of the masses, and renew the struggle of the great Emperor against the ruling Powers of Europe, with this difference, that from the force of circumstances he will be acting for the revolutionary party, and not with the sole view of personal aggrandizement.

England has for years given way to the revolutionary party, and played at conceding to the wishes of the people on all important occasions. But this deceit is fast being discovered by stolid John Bull, and the day is not far distant when the British government will have to espouse the cause of revolution honestly and heartily. Even now the people are in direct contradiction with the course pursued by their rulers. We mean on this Danish war. The people will force the present government to aid the Danes, or they will have a change of Ministers, and thus obtain the accomplishment of their desires. This would be a triumph of the revolutionary party. That England's government was prevented from too overt a sanction of the Davis rebellion-from actual recognition of the traitorwas undoubtedly a triumph of the revolutionary party. The people were averse to such a policy, and the government and aristocracy were forced to respect this feeling, because they fear the revolutionists.

In Germany a chronic state of revolution exists, and this Danish war will more than likely give life and strength to this feeling. The people throughout the Confederation are averse to their rulers' wish to consolidate their power, and they are being taught by this war what that power is. We shall not be surprised to see as a result a total reconstruction of Gertion has taken place between New England | many; and all this will be the result of that re- sibly blockade the Southern ports or take the Alab volutionary movement which now in its incipient state pervades Europe.

ABOLISHING THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM .-An evening contemporary takes the extraordinary ground that it is best to abolish our entire system of public instruction, in consequence of the enormous taxation it imposes upon our citizens, and says political squabbles will always be mixed with the subject of common schools so long as it involves so large an amount of public expenditures as it now does. This difficulty can be obviated by adopting our suggestion, and that is to cut the entire school system entirely and irrevocably loose from politics in every shape.

Important from Mexico.

LETTER PROM A THOROUGHLY RMLIABLE SOURCE AT VERA CRUZ-THE PRENCH ANYTHING BUT SUCCESSFUL, ETC. VERA CRUZ, March 21, 1864. The French, after meeting with severe lesses at Ta-basco and Minstitlan, have abandoned those places to the Mexicans. They now intend to keep up a vigorous blockade of the coast from here to Tabasco. They sent about ten days ago, three hundred men to Tampico, wh went into the interior from that place, but were driven back by the Mexicans with heavy loss, and were obliged to fortify themselves in the city. On Friday last they sont one hundred more men there. They have also met with heavy losses in Moretia and Guadalajara. So says report, and it is generally credited here. What do you think about Mexico as a conquered country? Do not the Mexicans rush into the arms of the French? Mexicans rush into the arms of the French?
A gentleman came down from the city of Mexico last
week, and was robbed. He says there is scarcely a stage
passing between Puebla and the city of Mexico that is not
robbed. How think you that agrees with the story reported by the French for home consumption—that a man
can go sately between this and the city of Mexico with
his pockets tull of doubloons.

We have the telegraph is full working order between
this and the city of Mexico. It is reported here that
Cuited States Minister Corwin will go home next month.
It is also reported in town that the French have met with
scorer reverses in Oajaca.

Military Affairs.

One hundred and fixy recruits, under command of Captain John Connery, of the One Hundred and Seventieth regiment New York State Volunteers, passed through this city yesterday, en route for the Army of the Potemac. They are also accompanied by Lieutenant Paulding. PRESENTATION TO AN OFFICER OF THE FOURTH NEW TORK ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Equis, of the Fourth artiflery regiment, bas been presented with a splendid sabre, the gift of several citizens of the town of Harrisburg, on the Susquebaun a river. Lieutenant Euple was in charge of Dolphin bridge, about one mile from this place, last summer, and from his soldierly qualities elicited the warm commendation of the worthy people of that section. ONE MUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK

ONE MUNDRED AND THIRTI-SHOOND NEW YORK
YOLUNTEERS.
HELIOGRAFIERS, DEPARTMENT OF YOUNGER AND NORTH CANOLINA,
FOURTESS MONDON, Va., March 11, 1864.)
GENERAL—The Commanding General of the department directs that "Bachelor's Creek, Feb. 1, 1864," be inscribed on the colors of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Volunteers for their gallardry in holding in check a superior force of the enemy a sufficient time for necessary disposition to be made to repel at every point.

By command of Major General BUILES.
De Chara, Assistant Advictor General

By command of Major General RU R. S. Davis, Assistant Adjucant General To Major General John J. Pick, Newbern, N. C.

Personal Intelligence.

Levert, a well known physician in Mobile died recently. The "Levert" name will be remembered by many of our Northern and European fashionable distinction which the widow of the stinguished Madame Octavia Walton to it for several seasons in succession. The Emperor Napoleon said to the Archduke Maximilian, Trent dad marralle applaced any that becay

THE ELECTIONS.

The Connecticut State Election

Harrons, April 5, 1966.
We have returns from all but three towns in the State—New Pairfield, Chester and xRobury. The feetings are:—Buckingham (rep.), 38,445; Beymour (dem.), 32,004 Buckingham's majority, 5,541. The Senate to eighteen Union to three democratic; the House one hum. dred and Ofty-eight Union to seventy-two democratic-thus giving the Union party two-thirds of the Legislature which secures an amendment to the constitution allowing

Elections in Ohio.

Cincinnart, April 5, 1864. At the election for city officers held here yesterd about a three fifths vote was polled. The Union maje s about 4,700.

Returns from the interior towns are meagre Lancaster gives 50 Union majority, Troy 130, Daytes The democrats carry Columbus.

CLEVELAND, April 5, 1864

The city election yesterday went for the Union ticket by 1,500 majority, in a light vote.

The St. Louis City Election.

St. Louis, April 5, 1884. Mayor Thomas' majority is over 2,500. The new coun cil will stand thirteen radicals to seven conservatives. The aggregate vote is about 10.000, or about one third less than that at the election last spring, when the d ran a candidate.

City yesterday by twenty-five maj ority over Wagner

MILWAVERS, April 6, 1864. At the city election to-day, the democratic ticket was elected by the usual majority. Abner Kirby was chosen

Meeting of the Union General Committee.

This committee held a meeting last evening at their in the chair. After the names of the delegates from the various wards were called, and an executive committee of one from each ward appointed to fix upon a plan fee

conducting the primary elections to send delegates to the State Convention on the 26th of May next. Mr. Annaws, the chairman, took the floor and briefly addressed the committee. He said he was sorry he was not present at the last meeting of the committee; he had been called upon by the State Committee of Connections not present at the last meeting of the committee; he had been called upon by the State Committee of Connecties to assait in the canvas which had resuited in such a glorious victory to the Whion cause. The people of that State hed shown the copperheads that their days were numbered as g political organization. The only appealers they could meeter were auch men as Thomas H. Saymour, who was so beautifully defeated a short time ago when he was a candidate for Governor. The copperheads resorted to incendiarism to aid their sinking cause, but the majorities which the Union ticket carried to the localities where this sivle of electioneering was resorted to showed how well they had succeeded. He was sorry to say that the democrats, as they called homestwe, but as they (the Union men) designated them, but as they (the Union men) designated them. Catholics in the State; but all the loyal native borns clitzens voted for the Union ticket, which accounted for the overwhelming majority that ticket received. The issue unon which the Union party carried Connecticut was the only issue which could enter into the approaching Freeddential campaign, and that was, that all the men and all the money necessary to cruen the rebellion must be freely given until the last traitor lays down his arms. He was opposed to piacing in office any man whee loyalty was not well and fully established, and none but hose who sustained the President and were in favor of crushing the robellion should be elected or appointed to any office.

Mr. Andrews remarks were well received and loudly

Mr. Andrews remarks were well received and loudy

Mr. Andrews remarks were well received and loudly applauded.

Mr. Josapa Louder hoped that if the reporter of the Sunday Dispatch was present, he would not lorget, but take full notes, so it is to could furnish another lying story for that paper for next Sunday. He did not care how much a reporter might write about him, but he presounced the report in the Dispatch a lie.

The Charkwan said he did not know anything about the subject: and as for the Dispatch, he was not aware of the existence of that sheet, and he knew Amor J. Williamson to be wholly irresponsible.

After some further discussion, in which the Dispatch and its proprietor were pretty roughly handled, the meeting adjourned till next Monday evening.

Where Are the Sailors? PATHER WELLES BEWILDERED RED TAPE CUP-SAILORS TO VOLUNTHER AND BE CREDITED

Father Wellen, the supposed head of the Navy Depart. nent, is terribly in want of sailors. He has ships enough of all kinds and sizes—Bunderburgs, Montauks, Osco and Snipsies-wooden-bound, iron clad and tin-coveredbut no men to man them. Waking up one fine morn a short time ago, he rubbed his eyes, looked seaward, and naw plenty of ships riding at anchor, but not a sa board, not a men in the shrouds. The Secretary was be wildered. But, being great in expedients, he immedia ly sent off for a Connecticut clock pedier, to see what con trivance he could originate through which he could work his shins without men. Jonathan listened to the much even for him. He could do almost anything-could make basswood pumpkin seeds, could make men he had, whether they were old salts or fresh water sharks, so long as the Howe rig and the fore and aft rig and said, in answer to the Yankee, "Abem!" This indi cated deep thought. "I have it at last," slowly ejaceated the head of the Navy Department. "Let an order be issued authorizing the immediate cultatment of men

This was a brilliant as well as an original idea. But Welles was the author of it—it was all Welles. He therefore hastens over to the War Department and makes his wants known, and suggests, as above, how the men may the suggestion-for he is a sharp-sighted man-and directs Provost Marshal Fry to issue the order.

It is done; and Order No. 13, in reference to the quete under the last call for troops, is issued, and is lengthy enough to cover the plans of a campaign, and to be divided into a dozen or more sections. Rendezvous are established at out of the way places; surgeons are to be are to be marched hither and you, and back again-free to the provost marshal's office, then to the mustering officer, then somewhere else, then to the bounty board, and then—it is difficult to say where. But, as those en-Rient, chairman of the Volunteering Committee, at once saw the importance of procuring these men, and was ready to do so if he could get rid of a large mass of verbiage and red tape with which the object of the circular was covered. So he sits down and addresses a note to Colonel Fry-short, but driving straight at the point. The following is a copy:-

COUNTY VOLUNTEERING COMMITTEE, CITT HALL PARE, NEW YORK, March 31, 1864.

Brigadier General Hars:

Dursuant to instructione, Lieutenant R. C. Parker

Dursuant to instructione, Lieutenant R. C. Parker

Brigadier General HAYS:—
Sin.—Pursuant to instructions, Lieutenant R. C. Parker has communicated to me the contents of Circular No. 12, Provost Marshal General's office. I learn from this that persons substing in the naval service are to be examined and mustered, first by a provost marshal and then by a mustering officer at the naval rendezvous.

If agreeable to you, I would suggest the propriety of your detailing a provost marshal and surgeon at this office to make the original examination, and also designating this office as the naval rendezvous in New York. We will furnish all the accommodations necessary for the provost marshal and bis surgeons, and also for the commoding officer of the naval rendezvous and also surgeous. By this means I will be enabled to have the entire business of mustering is transacted in one office, and when the job is all inished I will thee pay the recruit the county bounty. I think we shall be able to do a good share in filling up

It this arrangement is agreeable to you, at any designated bour each day the naval recruits may be conveyed to such place as you may designate, under guard provided by you. Yery respectfully.

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

There is common sense in this easy of compre and admirably calculated, if the suggestions are adopted, to effect the object desired.

Common sense happily prevalled. The plan of the committee was at once recognized as perfectly feasible, as well as simple and effective; red tape was snapped asuaenforce his own plans and regulations, and will to-morrow enter upon the business of recruiting men for the hours, and marines—and paying the county bounty the same as to soldiers, with the exception that to those who salist for only one year \$100 will be paid; two years, \$200; three years, \$300. Bother and the paid of the age of officers and unwards and markets. fifteen and upwards, and men whose ages do not exceed forty-five; but all must be healthy, robust and active-

sarious dijemma, and give to his numerous idte ships a the men they require. A wide aware man is better than a Rip Van Winkle, common scone butter than reducatesm. Sailors I walk up to the Supervisors Commune wastquarters and take out

just such men as good satiors ought to be. So there is

now a wider fleid for the operations of the Supervisors

Committee, and through its practical and judicious action

Mr. Blunt will soon relieve Becretary Welles from his

I vous shipping papers.